

Level-1 Semester-2

Pathology - MSS



MCQ Lecture 3
Joint Diseases

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MCQ on Joint Diseases

<p>1. <u>Which type of arthritis is characterized by subchondral cyst formation:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteoarthritis b) Infectious arthritis c) Rheumatoid arthritis d) Metabolic Arthritis e) Tuberculous arthritis 	A
<p>2. <u>The most probable type of arthritis affecting big joints of an old obese patient is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rheumatic arthritis b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Osteoarthritis d) Gouty arthritis e) Syphilitic arthritis 	C
<p>3. <u>Pannus of rheumatoid arthritis consists of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Calcified synovium b) Necrotic fibrous tissue c) Degenerating cartilage d) Chronically inflamed synovium e) Dislocated joint 	D
<p>4. <u>Auto-immune arthritis includes:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteoarthritis b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Infective arthritis d) Gouty arthritis e) Syphilitic arthritis 	B
<p>5. <u>About rheumatoid arthritis, which is true:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Usually associated with negative test for rheumatoid factor b) Is not associated with rheumatoid nodules c) Affects mainly large joints d) Usually has a microscopic appearance of villous hypertrophy of the synovium with inflammatory cells e) Bony ankylosis doesn't occur 	D



<p>6. <u>Which of the followings is not a feature of rheumatoid arthritis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foreign body giant cell reaction to crystals b) An auto-immune disease c) Affects peripheral joints bilaterally and symmetrically d) Pannus formation e) Changes of the articular cartilage are mainly peripheral 	A
<p>7. <u>Pannus in case of rheumatoid arthritis consists of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Calcification b) Hyalinized fibrous scar c) Inflamed granulation tissue d) Proliferated synovial cells e) Lymphoid follicles 	D
<p>8. <u>The main pathologic process in osteoarthritis is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inflammatory process b) Fibrosis c) Erosion of the articular surface d) Deposition of immune complexes e) New bone formation 	C
<p>9. <u>The etiology of gout is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bacterial infection b) Abnormal uric acid metabolism c) Abnormal oxalic acid metabolism d) Abnormal cholesterol metabolism e) Unknown 	B
<p>10. <u>A male patient has a cystic swelling over his wrist. The cyst contains a clear, gelatinous fluid and smooth wall. The most probable diagnosis is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rheumatic arthritis b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Synovioma d) Ganglion cyst e) Pigmented villo-nodular synovitis 	D



<p>11. Which of the following increases in the serum and causes gouty arthritis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ca oxalate b) Triple phosphate c) Uric acid d) Creatinine e) Low Density Lipoproteins 	C
<p>12. The osteoarthritis is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A metabolic disease b) A benign tumor c) An autoimmune disease d) A degenerative lesion e) A gene mutation lesion 	D
<p>13. A male patient presented with pain and swelling of knee joint. During the surgery the synovial membrane was thickened and brown in color. Under microscope it showed fibroblastic proliferation, giant cells & macrophages with hemosiderin pigment inside. Your most probable diagnosis is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Synovioma b) Ganglion cyst c) Pigmented villo-nodular synovitis d) Rheumatic arthritis e) Rheumatoid arthritis 	C
<p>14. Osteophyte is a radiological feature of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gout b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Osteoarthritis d) SLE e) Vasculitis 	C
<p>15. Which of these makes it more likely to get osteoarthritis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Too little body weight b) Back pain c) Young age d) Excess body weight e) Regular exercise 	D



<p>16. <u>Osteoarthritis occurs as a result of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High levels of estrogen in older women b) Degeneration of joint due to wear and tear of articular cartilage c) Low levels of estrogen in older women d) Deficiency of calcium in young age e) Autoimmune process 	B
<p>17. <u>Which of the following is the most important modifiable risk factor for severe osteoarthritis of the knee:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Muscle weakness b) Level of activity c) Overweight/obesity d) Trauma/injury e) Old age 	C
<p>18. <u>Which joint is most affected by tophi of gout:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ankles b) Small joints of the hands c) Shoulder joint d) Metatarsophalangeal joint of the big toe e) The knee joints 	D
<p>19. <u>Type A synoviocytes are specialized:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plasma cells b) Fibroblasts c) Lymphocytes d) Macrophages e) Osteoblasts 	D
<p>20. <u>Type B synoviocytes are similar to:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plasma cells b) Fibroblasts c) Lymphocytes d) Macrophages e) Osteoblasts 	B



<p>21. Gout is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infectious arthritis b) Degenerative arthritis c) Metabolic arthritis d) Seropositive immune arthritis e) Seronegative immune arthritis 	C
<p>22. Ankylosing spondylitis is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infectious arthritis b) Degenerative arthritis c) Metabolic arthritis d) Seropositive immune arthritis e) Seronegative immune arthritis 	E
<p>23. Which of the followings is intra-articular cause of osteoarthritis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Obesity b) Bowing of legs c) Old age d) Congenital hip dysplasia e) Malunion of bone fracture 	D
<p>24. The most common joint affected in osteoarthritis in males:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shoulder b) Hip c) Ankle d) Knee e) Wrist 	B
<p>25. The most common joint affected in osteoarthritis in females:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shoulder b) Hip c) Ankle d) Knee e) Sterno-clavicular 	D



26. Which of the followings is not characteristic for osteoarthritis:-

- a) Immune complex deposition
- b) Fragmentation of articular surface
- c) Formation of osteophytes
- d) Cystic degeneration of underlying bone
- e) Calcification of cartilage margins

A

27. Central degeneration of articular cartilage is characteristic of:-

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Gouty arthritis
- c) Infectious arthritis
- d) Osteoarthritis
- e) Metabolic arthritis

D

28. Seropositive arthritis is:-

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Gouty arthritis
- c) Infectious arthritis
- d) Osteoarthritis
- e) Ankylosing spondylitis

A

29. The most common sites affected by rheumatoid arthritis:-

- a) Knee joint
- b) Hip joint
- c) Small joints of hand and feet
- d) Ankle joint
- e) Shoulder joint

C

30. Rheumatoid arthritis most commonly affects:-

- a) Middle aged males
- b) Middle aged females
- c) Old males
- d) Old female
- e) Young males

B

<p>31. Rheumatoid factor is considered as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anti-IgG antibody b) Anti-nuclear antibody c) ACP antibody d) Anti-mitochondrial antibody e) Anti-IgM antibody 	A
<p>32. Synovial hyperplasia & prominent lymphoid follicles are characteristic of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteoarthritis b) Gouty arthritis c) Suppurative arthritis d) Rheumatoid arthritis e) Seronegative arthritis 	D
<p>33. Peripheral erosion of articular cartilage is characteristic of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rheumatoid arthritis b) Gouty arthritis c) Infectious arthritis d) Osteoarthritis e) Metabolic arthritis 	A
<p>34. Increased osteoclastic activity and osteoporosis is characteristic of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rheumatoid arthritis b) Gouty arthritis c) Infectious arthritis d) Osteoarthritis e) Metabolic arthritis 	A
<p>35. All of the following are systemic effects of rheumatoid arthritis except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rheumatoid nodules b) Pannus formation c) 2ry amyloidosis d) Lymphadenopathy e) Vasculitis 	B



<p>36. Which of the following antibodies commonly seen in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis:-</p> <p>a) Anti-IgG antibody b) Anti-nuclear antibody c) ACP antibody d) Anti-mitochondrial antibody e) Anti-IgM antibody</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>37. The most common site affected by pigmented villo-nodular synovitis:-</p> <p>a) Shoulder b) Ankle c) Digits d) Knee e) Wrist</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>38. The most common site affected by giant cell tumor of tendon sheath:-</p> <p>a) Shoulder b) Ankle c) Digits d) Knee e) Wrist</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>39. Translocation of CSF gene can be associated with:-</p> <p>a) Gouty arthritis b) Rheumatoid arthritis c) Osteoarthritis d) Tendo-synovial giant cell tumor e) Ganglion cyst</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>40. The most common site affected by ganglion cyst:-</p> <p>a) Shoulder b) Ankle c) Elbow d) Knee e) Wrist</p>	<p>E</p>